STATE OF EUROPE.

Press Our Own Corresp LONDON, Friday, Nov. 16, 1855. The financial position of France continues to give hope to the Republicans and uneasinesato the Imperialists, the Government and nation of England beluded. The last monthly return of the Bank of France, carried down to Nov 8, shows in comparison with the previous month again a decrease in the metallic reserves to the amount of 20,800, 000 france, and the fact that the notes in circulation have in the same time decreased by 35,500,000, shough not unfavorable to the Bank, shows clearly the restriction of business, and consequence of which thousands of hands are constantly discharged from the manufacturing establishments. The singular operations of buying up gold in England. which have been conducted for the purpose of supperting the position of the Bank of France and assisting the Austrian Financial Minister in the foundation of his projects for retrieving the credit of his country have now ceased for a while, especially since the Banks of England, Amsterdam and Prussia have increased their terms for the negetiation of mercantile paper; still it is asserted that notwithstanding their temporary cessation they will be renewed. "One of the worst features of the Paris money, stock and share markets, saye The Observer, a paper rather favorable to the Imperial Government in France,

" ie the heavy amount to be paid up on loans and

" shares for months to come. According to some

" statements these reach in gross the amount of

" more than 1,350,000,000 of france, or say in

" round numbers £54,000,000 sterling, spread over

" months to come, at the calculated average of

"£3,000,000 per month. Now, considering that

" the monetary troubles are mainly the result of

" the speculation in stocks, railways and all pos-

" sible variety of shares and schemes which have

" been raging in France for nearly two years past,

" it is natural to look with anxiety to the other

" even graver elements of disturbance in France.

" from the failure of three successive vintages and

" two grain harvests. The cost of all sorts of grain

" now being and to be imported to France, and

" of wines and spirits from Spain and elsewhere.

" cannot be calculated at less than £20,000,000 " from this to next year." The French crisis could not but react on En gland. While the discount is at 7 per centbread of second quality has risen to 104d. per 4 lbs. and best bread to 1s. the quartern loaf; sugar, bacon and pork, candles and soap are all rising in price, and though the money market is not disturbed, the lower classes are in great distress, and at Manchester we have the first symptoms of a

The Governors of the Bank had on Wednesday an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing street, and as there is a strong agita tion against Sir Robert Peel's Currency bill-it was rumored that the Government have intimated an intention to authorize the Bank to increase the notes they are allowed to issue on securities, beyoud the present total of 14,000,000. Still The Times's reporter of the money market assures us that the Government did not go so far, and only intin sted that whenever it may be thought desira ble the subject may be taken into consideration.

The schemes of Baron Brück, the Austrian Minister of Finance, have so far scarcely met with the sympathy of the financial world. The Bank shares have positively declined since the unfunded debt of the State to the Bank has been funded by a transfer of the crown domain, and the premium on silver ranges between fourteen and fifteen per cent. Spain, unable to extricate herself from her financial difficulties, has had to rein broduce the excise duties in all the towns of the country. Turkey and Russia feel the pressure of the war most heavily. Prussia, of the great Powers, and Belgium, Holland and Germany, are the only countries in Europe whose finances are now in a

healthy condition. The official report of Gen. Williams on the bat-

tle of Kars, on the 29th of September, sheds additional glery on the heroism of the Turkish garri sen and the energy of Gen. Kmety, the gallant clear and graphic style, far superior to the miserable reports of the late Lord Ragian and his successor, Gen Simpson. It is evident that the imrtance of the action was at first underrated by Portance of the action was at first underraced by Lord Redeliffe, probably with design, that the glory of the storming of the Malakoff and Redan might not be eclipsed. It is now authentically established that the Russians left more than 6,000 dead on the field, and that their total loss must have reached 18,000. Still, as the garrison had ne cavalry. the horses having been partly devoured and partly destroyed by famine, the victory could not be pursued. According to the last Constantimeple advices, a convoy of provisions and ammunition has since reached the invested fortress. and Gen. Muravieff has in consequence begun his retreat, which has been rendered the more urgent by the advance of Omer Pasha into Imeritia. Emir Bey, the Naib or lieutenant of Shamyl, in the central mountains of Circassia, has likewise succeeded in intercepting a Russian convoy. Afhirs have taken, on the whole, rather a serious turn in Asia, and the mountain tribes, which until now have remained neutral, being reassured as to the intentions of the Allies, are ready for a descent upon the Russians in the valleys of Mingrelia and Georgia.

A private telegraphic dispatch has been received at Paris, announcing a new victory of Omer Pasha ever the Russians. The place where the Russians were defeated is not mentioned. The date is the 5th of Kovember. The battle lasted five hours. The Russians were about 20,000 strong, and suffered considerable loss. The victorious army left the Ingour and took the direction of Kutais.

The Turkish successes, while the Allies in the Crimes remain inactive, cannot but confirm the epinion of the exiled French generals, that Marshal Pelissier is no great commander.

Advices from Hong-Kong mention the arrival of the Bremen brig Greta, prize of her Majesty's steamer Barracouta, taken on the 1st of August in the Sea of Ochotsk, under American colors, and having on board 277 Russians, part of the crew of the Russian frigate Diana, wrecked on the coast of Japan.

Though the English papers have denounced the steady growth of the Russian Empire by conquest, and do not fail to accuse the United States Gov. erament of festering a spirit of aggrandizement by annexation, it is coolly announced that the great Kingdom of Oude, and probably the Territory of Nisam also, are to be annexed to the possessions of the East India Company-of course only for the interest, though not at all with the consent, of the

The Vienns, and still more the Berlin papers are filled with speculations about the speedy renewal of the peace conferences. The organs of sian and the Englishman enjoy Paris and as an interference with private rights; but I the French and English Governments, on the other Naples as much more than St. Peteraburg for my part, believe in the supremacy of society—

hand, most openly declare that there are no foundations for such rumers which still continue to spread in Europe. The Constitutionnel had lately an elaborate article to this effect, in which the next campaign was mentioned, and the important accessions to the Western Alliance, alluding to Portugal, Spain, and eventually Sweden. Under such circumstances Lord Palmerston also found it advisable to sound the war-trumpet at the Lord Mayor's dinner, on Friday last, in the following words:

"Never did a nation present a nobler spectable to the world than the British nation at this moment. We have entered upon a great contest, not rashly or bastily, nor with levity, but upon full and mature de-libersion [hear, bear] We have entered into that contest because we felt that the war was necessary as well as just [cheers]; and this nation evinces, fro one end of the country to the other, a steady, a calm, and deliberate determination to submit to every sacrifice which the war may entail, to show itself equal to nee when he war may entau, to snow hear equal to every exertion or emergency which the war may re-quire, and to exhibit a constancy in the carrying out of the war, to submit to every ascrifice, and to continue every exertion, until peace is obtained on condition which we are entitled to demand [enthusiastic cheers] svery exertion, until peace is obtained on conditions which we are entitled to demand [enthusiastic cheers] We have present upon this occasion the representatives of those three allies with whom we are bound in the enterprise we have undertaken. We have at this board the Embassador of the Emperor of the French [loud cheers]—that great ally, who I must do him the justice and honor to say, by the magnanimity of his mind, by the far-seeing policy which it directs, by the Honesty and single-mindedness of his policy (!!!) [cheers], has a mented a union between two nations which too long have been divided by jealousies and mistrusts, but who, I hope, will, from this period, in the words of my noble friend, the embasseador of the French, "forever continus to be intimate and confiding friends" (great cheering). We have at this board the representative of the Sultan, in whose cause we have thrown ourselves into this war, and whose subjects have nobly shown they were worthy of the assistance we have given them. We have also the representative of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, whose character as a sovereign, and the character of whose people, excites our warmest symmethy, secures our admiration, and whose good faith inspires our most implicit confidence. Well, gentlemen, I trust these representatives of our allies, let them go where they will, through the length and breadth of the land, will see nothing and will hear nothing that will not entitle them to report to their respective sovereigns that, while we place most implicit confidence and reliance in will see nothing and will hear nothing that will not entitle them to report to their respective overeigns that, while we place most implicit confidence and reliance in the constancy with which they will support us, that they may rely with equally implicit confidence upon the full determination of the people of this great country to protecute the war [hear, hear]. And no man can doubt if those four Powers are carnest in the cause, and have drawn the sword with a full determination not to sheathe it till they have accomplished the purpose for which the war was begun—I say no man can doubt that have a still the purpose for the house of the second of the s no human efforts opposed to theirs can be successful in marring their exertions [hear]."

The Neapolitan difficulties, which all the official papers of Europe have repeatedly reported as settled, though we have often pointed to their increasing importance, have entered upon a new phase. M. de la Cour, the Embassador of Naoleon- a regular flunkey, originally Lamartine's Embassador at Vienna, where he always plotted to ingratiate himself with the absolutist Powers-has been recalled for his want of energy, M. Brennier replacing him, with instructions to bully King Bomba. De la Cour, in the firm belief that his master's rebuke to Lucien Murat was meant in earnest, endeavored to smooth down the difficulties between Napoleon and King Bomba. His recall embitters the quarrel, which cannot fail to lead to a popular outbreak either in Sicily or at Naples. The Austrian Government, dreading an explosion in Italy, has sent the brother-in-law of the King, Archduke Albrecht, Governor-General of Hupgary, to Naples in order to induce the brutal King to vield to France. It remains to be seen whether the obstinacy of King Bomba can be overcome by the representations of the Austrian Archduke, who himself is not just of the most amiable temper. Archduke Maximilian, who met with a serious accident at Trieste, is recovering. Signer Mazza, the late obnoxious Police Director of Naples-whose insolence to. ward Mr. Fagan, the Secretary of the British Legation, gave rise to the present difficulties, and whose removal was insisted upon by the English Government-was lately said to have departed from Naples and gone to Spain; but now we see from the Giornale del Regno delle due Sicilie of the 4th of November, that Signor Mazza has been appointed Councillor of the Consulta del Regno, retaining his former rank and salary as Police Director. England is at present not in the mood to pocket such an insult from a second-rate Power, and since a portion of the Black Sea fleet is soon to leave the Euxine, where, after the destruction of the Rus. may soon have an unpleasant visit. The only rea. son why it has been delayed so long is that the Allies do not wish to arrive with a force insufficient to control the storm they will raise, their great object being to confine the revolution within the dominions of King Bomba, and to prevent an explosion in the Papal States.

NATIONALITIES-VICE IN LONDON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1855. The paramount question for Europe at present s the question of nationalities. How far is it desirable to cherish declining nationalities? Such is the question which is knocking at the door of every thoughtful bosom. An almost universal indisposition exists toward the claims of actually lapsed nationalities-such as Italy, Hungary and Poland and Mazzini and Kossuth appear to exert absolutely no influence beyond the handful of enthusi asts who are associated with them. The part of patriot has never been better played than by these nen, as the frequent clappings of hands which they have elicited on all sides testify; but it is idle for men to talk of being patriots when their country is actually dead and buried. They are excellent disturbers of the existing political stagnation—these men, both of them-but as for their prospect of restoring Italy and Hungary to renewed national life, it is too childish to invite attention, Thought ful men everywhere, in fact, are beginning to feel a deep distrust of all nationalities, as obstructing the march of human fellowship. It is becoming widely understood that it is the national spirit in politics, like the sectarian spirit in religion, which permits ambitious kings to exploit the people to their own bad profit; and that we shall never get rid of political and spiritual despotism until we shall have first got rid of our own paltry narrowness, or our lusts of selfish aggrandizement. When we all feel our brotherhood to be one of race, not of nation, wicked kings will no longer have power to stir up wars and ha. treds among us. What antipathy, for example, is possible between the French and the English, but national one? What necessity, so far as the actually human needs of any living Russian or Frenchman or Englishman are concerned, was there for these three to become embroiled in an edious and loathsome war! Absolutely none. Observe, for example, how for distinctively human needs, both the Englishman and Russian claim this Paris as their daintiest cook-shop and larder as the place where they have first found the commonplace satisfaction of the senses exalted into a science and an art, and consequently where they themselves have in many cases realized their only lift cut of mere snimal routine. Why do the Rusand London? For the same reason precisely that the youth enjoys the company of neighboring youths and maidens, more than that of his own broth. ers and sisters: that is to say, because he thus real izes an enlargement of life, or an accession of free dom. The law of the paternal house is kindness, or the sentiment of kindred, a purely natural sentiment which antedates my reason, and bends me to its allegiance by the instinct of self-preservation as it were. My kin, or my brothers and sisters are, so to speak, a part of me-they are a portion of my natural individuality-so that to offer friendship to one's brother, or love to one's sister, is felt to be an outrage to the simplicity of nature, and is, indeed, tantamount to offering love and friendship to oneself. But the law of the neighbor's house is courtesy, which is spiritual kindness. Courtesy is the sentiment we entertain for those to whom we are spiritually rather than naturally akinthose to whom we stand related by our own personal action, rather than by natural appointment; and its advent accordingly marks an enlargement of our social experience, an expansion of our spiritual freedom. My neighbor's sons and daughters are not my natural kindred; my intercourse with them dates, therefore, more from my own private taste or sympathy, and less from the accident of birth, and so far reflects the law of spiritual life, which is freedom, rather than that of the natural life, which is necessity. Thus I easily find myself in spiritual relation with my neighbor's boys and girls, proffering friendship without stint to the former, and love without limit to the latter.

So fares it with the larger world. The Eoglish-

man hates the Frenchman rationally, or to the

extent of his political tether; but he loves him

humanly, or to all the extent of the social tether, because in intercourse with the Frenchman, or other foreigner, he realizes his own best development-his own truest spiritual enlargement. Man is created in the widest unity with his kind, of which unity these specific national diversities are only so many signs and illustrations. When once these diversities have become clearly evoked therefore, and human unity stands ready to avouch itself eternally, the political and other machinery which has served for their evocation necessarily falls into disuse, or else becomes an actual nuisance, by hindering the fellowship it was destined to promote. All the European governments are now more or less in this predicament: they have all served their truly human purposes, and have no further legitimate business to transact on earth but to get themselves decently interred out of human sight. Yet they are themselves wholly ignorant of this obligation, and are moving heaven and earth for means to protract what too plainly appears a mere mendicant existence When one considers the impediments which these governments place in the way of human fellowship, directly and indirectly, and furthermore the annual cost of their maintenance, the result seems incredible. The cost of civil government, including army and navy, but excluding the charges for the church and the national debt,-of the five leading European States, exceeds every year \$650,000,000. The civil list of England alone, her army and navy and the interest of her debt annually eat up sixty millions of pounds sterling. Now, to the American understanding, all this amount of money very clearly belongs to the people, and it seems to me high time that they change their agents, or advertise to get their needful work done cheaper. When a private individual finds the agent whom he employs to collect and manage his revenues, growing fat and plothoric, while he, the principal, is running lean and unclad and unshed, he will of course, unles he be a born fool, dismiss his agent and resume the care of his proper business himself. One cannot be lieve that the various European peoples will not soon do themselves similar justice at the expense of their rulers, civil and ecclesiastical. So far as I can discover, these rplers appear to fulfill no longer any imaginable human use. They burrow in the fat, or material plenty, which ought to cover the bones of the entire people: they absorb as much as their fearful porosity allows of the popular substance and power: and whenever the people in their penury menace them with a squeeze, they set up such a cry of sacrilege and robbery of Heaven had been imperiled. It is a stale trick, and few are deceived by it. So far as my acquaintance goes with scholars and men of thought on this side of the water, there is actually no belief either in Church or State, but only in the grand and lustrous life of man which these things fore tell. Every one believes in an advancing life of man-a life which shall intimately relate him to God-but absolutely no one that I know regards the existing organization of Church and State as otherwise than directly unfriendly to its development. Not that any man of thought looks upon thi diviner life as likely to be brought about by any improved civil and ecclesiastical organization merely. On the contrary, it appears to me that there is a deep-seated disbelief in all organizations which dominate the life, or which do not recognize an ever-living and therefore progressive spirit in man, and a consequent looking forward to a time when Church and State shall entirely disappear, as the mere fossil institutions which they now are, and become sublimated into the essential and in destructible life of man, being in fact identical with the spiritual and material interests of humanity. Church and State have had no diviner functions than popularly to symbolize, and thus gradually to separate and evolve two distinct states of being for man, the first his state in rela tion to inward or spiritual and invisible things, the other his state in relation to outward or material and visible things. And as these two distinct states of being for man promise to become perfectly harmonized ere long in the advent of a complete scien tific society or fellowship among men, so their re spective symbols are of necessity growing pale and ecrepid in human regard, and the best men in either interest are learning to prize only the great and substantial reality which they have both alike unwittingly promoted. The name of Socialist is not openly professed by any but Mr. Maurice, Mr. Kingsley, and others who call themselves "Chris 'tian Socialists;" but all good men are at heart burning Socialists, inasmuch as they all aspire with different degrees of light to the realization of perfect human fellowship. The reason is obvious: ecause nothing short of such fellowship justifies those instincts of freedom wherewith God has

charged and surcharged the human heart. The drunkenness of London, I suspect, fatranscends that of every other city. The sinshops exceed, I am told, the aggregate of all other shops of every sort. And the hideous population which they nourish can only be imagined by those who have actually seen it. Women, it seems to me, are the chief victims. One sees more drunken women, especially at night, in London than you see elsewhere in all the earth. It is very much the fashion here to denounce the Maine Law as an interference with private rights; but I

that is, in its unquestionable right to interfere in the most summary manner with every form of private indulgence which impairs the public prosperity. Another deep stain upon the London streets is the enormous number of frail and furtive women who are seeking to earn the un womanly wages of shame. The number may not be actually so great here as it is in continental cities, where a legalized provision for them exists, but it is nevertheless deplorably great. The police, no doubt, are very efficient in restraining some of the outward inconveniences of the evil; but I cannot help feeling that there ought to be Christian chivalry enough in this huge city to take these poor, fluttering moths, whom night's candle calls forth it to the streets, to its bosom and reinstate them in womanly honor-as many as desire to be reinstated-by convincing them that their misfortune far outweighs their fault-unquestionably grave as this latter may be The really faulty and irredeemable ones will be sure to mock at such charity ; the simply unfortunate cannot be hurt by it. It is not to be forgotten that a woman of this sort once bathed Christ's feet with her tears, and dried them with the heir of her head -so profoundly penetrated had she been by that Divine love and discernment in Him, which went past the frivolous differences of outward seeming in men, and looked only to the deep heart of need, in which they were all one. I seldom walk the streets of these large capitals at night, unmindful of that sweet contrition, or without wondering whether the gorgeous churches one encounters are apt to send up from their showy altars any worship half so fragrant

FRANCE.

and melodious.

From Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1855.

The "preoccupation," as we French say, of the day is the ceremony of the closing of the Universal Exposition-perhaps, on the whole, as a mere spectacle the finest fête that has been seen in this city of fetes for years. I do not speak of its moral bearing as an industrial display by virtue of that quality alone making itself unique, and surpassing in grandeur all feasts of Eagles, and marriage ceremonies, and Royal receptions. Simply as a spec. tacle, there has been hardly anything to equal it-at least not in-door. Imagine first the grand proportions of the hall, then its decorations, the trophies of the world's best skill-prepared not by any ordinary or extraordinary scene painters and machinists, but by the cunningest workmen in industrial art and the best inspired creators in fine arts. Then the assisting public; the Emperor and his house, and lesser "principalities and powers," and magistrates and men of war, all in costumes specially calculated for scenic effect; then, rising above them tier over tier, more than twenty thousand spectators, dressed in their Sunday's best-the men looking as ugly as possible in the ugliest of all possible habiliments, neither comfortable nor picturesque, to wit: black costs and white "chokery"-the women adding to and enhancing such beauty as kind nature has allotted them by the most graceful fancies and richest extravagance of the modern female toilette-itself a striking instance of the almost creative power of industrial art. After this for the eye, conceive in your ears the music of Ber ioz's orchestra, whose sweet tones relieve at intervals the duller solemnities of the occasion remember that it is composed of 250 wind instru-ments, 120 violins, 50 altos, 40 violoncellos, 40 contrebases and 35 harps, the accompani-ment to a choir of 240 men, 220 women and 70 children. Imagine, conceive, mentally construct calculate, guess at, civine, consider and ponder at this—read in "this connection," as the clergy say of obscure texts, as much of the details with which the newspapers will to morrow be full, as you can digest, and the chances are that your notions of the fete will not be more imperfect and incomplete than if I should endeavor to write down bere a description of it. As convenient auxiliaries and stimulants to your imagination, I give you the 100,000 metres of green cloth which barely cov-ers the ascending steps or degrees of the Amphithea-ter; and the ten thousand meters of green carpet-ing that covers the scaffolding or stage beset by the constituted authorities of the State; and the twenty thousand meters of red velvet and the twenty-two thousand metres of crimson stuff consumed in decoration. I am aware that not all your readers will approve of these details as to the imagination And therein is th disadvantage of being correspondent of a paper with such an extravagantly long list of subwith such an extravagantly long list; of subscribers as appears on the books of THE TRIBUNE. In writing for 500,000 readers it is felly to hope to hit the taste of all: and if they will permit me, it is injustice for any 490,000 of them to quarrel with a corner of the journal that may be reliabed by the odd ten thousand. Now, I said to myself, that so many as this last mentioned number—only one in fifty—might be helped on by these cloth measures. I have the fortune to know an incentious clausement when are fortune to know an ingenious clergyman who once reeled off a more than ordinarily interesting "screed" of discourse on the text: "Golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pome

"granate."

The Emperor's little speech, which is shrewd, able, and good so far as it goes, for his purposes, and a masterpiece of rhetoric in its kind, as all his speeches have been, (a complete collection of them, with cotemporary history, giving a more correct and, I must confess it, a higher idea of the man than anything that has yet been written); and the Prince Napoleon's discourse, you will receive resdy translated through your English correspondents I should say here, in passing, that the Prince has shown himself more of a man than he was supposed to be, in the performance of his functions as head of the Exposition Committee. I do not mean at all to say that he has done as well in that respect as some thousands of other Frenchmen would have done in a similar position; but he has greatly im say that he has done as well in that respect as some thousands of other Frenchmen would have done in a similar position; but he has greatly im proved on his past reputation for worthlessness; has really studied his duties, and latterly performed them passably well, and has always shown himself toward foreign exhibitors, the courteous Frenchman. I may well add in this place, that all foreign exhibitors, and none more than those from America, must admit, and should be free to acknowledge, the very liberal spirit with which they have been treated throughout by the Manage-ment of the Exposition. I am glad to know that a handsome acknowledgment, as manly and soff-respectful as it is courteous, has been made by the

respectful as it is courteous, has been made by the American Commissioners, in the form of a letter addressed by them to the Prince.

When the comparatively small number of American exhibitors is considered, I think that the list of prizes awarded to them, which will be found below, will be admitted by all but disappointed candidates for medals to be a testimony, equally satisfactory, of American inventive talent and of Frenchliberality. I believe that no sensible man, at all fitted by his information to judge of the man, at all fitted by his information to Judge of the man, at all fitted by his information to judge of the case in hand, pretends that any great injustice has been done in the awards, nor that national vanity or national jealousy has had any urdue influence. Even the English are mainly satisfied. Individuals rumble—they suffer in advance from the "odorous comparisons" they dread from an undiscerning comparisons' they dread from an undiscerning public, who may say, "You were not elected, therefore you were rejected." This, however, is essentially a non sequitur; for the juries rejected no one and did not at all mean to say that your washing machine, for example, was not admirable when they decreed an honorable mention to Johnson's washing machine. The rank of the prizes is as follows: 1st, and fewest, are the grand medals of honor; 2d, and still sparsely given, are the of honor; 2d, and still sparsely given, are the medals of honor, which, though allotted only to very high merit, do not indicate in the same de-gree as the preceding a great inventive talent or a

great service rendered to the cause of industria! art; 3rd, medals of the first class; 4tn, medals of the second class; 5th bonorable mention The number of these grizes, taken altogether, is about 12,000, or nearly balf the number of exhibitors. It is to be remarked by the way, although it does not affect American exhibitors to any extent, that certain of the high prizes are given to groups of products, and not to any incividual producer. ot all the prizes are given out to day Emperor in person-only the grand medals, &c. The following list may not then be quite com-

GRAND MEDALS OF HONOR. McCormick—for his Resping M scales. Grodyear—or his India rubber Invention and applica ion.
J. A. Pit's, Buffalo, N. Y.—Straw Cutter and
Threshing Machine.

PREST-CLASS MEDALS.

D. King, Albany, N. Y.—Model of a River Steamer.

Contributions from the Secretary of the Navy. Colt. Harrior, Ct. - R-volvers. Th. Binkeherd, Boston - Machinery for bending ship

timber, etc.

E Richmond, Boston-Manufacty for cutting metals.

Cotton Goods. Brewer & Co. 40800 — Cotton Goods.
W. Seebr ek. Soatt Carolina—Raw Cotton.
W. Ladd & C., Bosto — Placo.
C. Mirmon: New York—Violina.

C Mirmor: New York—Violins.
Singer & Co., New York—Sewing Machine.
M. Suart, New York—Sewing Machine.
M. Suart, New York—

R. E. Elliott, South Carolina—Ras Cotton and Ries.

— King, South Carolina—Ras Cotton.

— Mis ell, South Carolina—Ras Cotton.

G. Gemunder, New York—Violins.
Grover, Baker & Co., Bos on—Sewing Machine.

J. See m. ur. New York—Sewing Machine.

— Wheeler—Sewing Machine.

— Wheeler—Sewing Machine.

Fowler & Preterre (prasueing in Paris)—Artificial Peeth.

Ringuet Le Prince, Marcotte & Co., New-York-Hiram Tucker, Boston-Mutle-Pieces in artificial

Z. Thompson, Vermont-Uncuttivated Natural Pro-Hamilton.
HONORABLE MENTIONS.
Manchester Print Works, New-Hampshire.

Hotohkiss. Janneev.
N. W. Kingsley, New-York - Dentist's Instruments and Porcelain Teeth.

Nicels. J. Ross, New York.

Schorton.

Jes. White and McCurdy, Polisdelphia - Porcelain
Teeth, prepared. Gold for Feeth.

N. Day, Brooklyn.
Th. Haskell, Franklio, La - Steam Engine.
Th. Haskell, Franklio, La - Steam Engine.

N. Thompson-Life Preserver and Life-Busy. L. Lacharme, San Francisco, Cal - California Min-

Pioche, Bazerque & Co., San Francisco, Cal. - Min-A. Whieler & Co.—Anriferous Quartz
Backus and Peasies, New York—Machine for pre

paring materials for Paper.

B. Morse, New Yors—Machine.

Nelson Barlow, New York—Planing Machine.

Schmidt & Jaropon-Apperatas for Printing Cloths, Storm Brothers, Nyack, New-York-Hollowware of

Cedar an eavin
To J. Herrisso, New-York; to Sanborn & Carter;
F. & A. Wolle, Bettlebem, Pa.—wachise for mak
Peper bags, such as are used by Grocers, &c.

In the department of fine arts, Healy gets a second class medal for his portraits, Ros May get third class medals. And here let me correct an error—which I have reason to think was as much an error of the jury as of myself—committed in my last letter: Kaulbach's merite are recognized, and be receives a deservedly high prize, although a very small part of his admirable

Works have been exhibited here.

Last evening Prince papeleon invited to the Palais Royal the members of the foreign committees and of the international jury, to express to them his satisfaction at the happy progress and close of the Exposition, and to distribute to them, "in the Emperor's name, the recompenses of which "they have been judged worths." When the time of "distribution" came, he said: "The Emperor's the said: "The Emperor "the said: "The Emperor "the said: "The Emperor" of "distribution" came, he said: "The Emperor "has charged me to give you a token of his astis"faction and of his high esteem for the services
"which you have rendered to the Imperial Com"mission during the Universal Exposition of
"1855." Among the persons so (more or less)
honored with this mark (the cross of the Legion of
Honor) of his Majessy's esteem were W. J. Valentine, the president for the last five months of
the American Commission, and Mr. Vattemare,
one of the commissioners appointed by the
State of New-York and also by the States of
South Carolina and Virginia. These gentlemen South Carolina and Virginia These gentlement have performed their duties—duties which were in many respects anything but agreeable—honestly, faithfully, sensibly, well in all respects. If a cross of the Legion of Honor is a fit token of Imperial satisfaction for such performance of duty, they have certainly earned it. But what strikes some Americans here oddly is, that Charles L. Fieischmann Commissioner for the States of New-York and Indiana, and latterly a member of one of the Juries—a gentleman who has given from the outset much time and valuable service to the disset much time and valuable service to the discharge of similar duties, and who, owing to special studies pursued for half a lifetime, was and showed himself to be fully competent to their performance—should not have received this mark of "Im-"perial satisfaction." I must say it would have struck me as much more odd if the Emperor had been ratisfied with him, although it might have been in better taste to pretend to be and send Mr F. a cross; it would have been only one more cross added to the 60,000 already wern by the French legion of honorable men. The simple fact and complete honorable men. The simple fact and complete explanation of the discourtesy is, that Mr. Fleisch-

missioner. May that little State be duly sensible of the honor.

There is talk of transplanting the opera to the Bourse, and the Stock Exchange to the Palais de l'Ibdustrie; there is talk of keeping the latter open as an Exposition; there is talk of opening the coming Spring with an Exposition; there is talk that Jullien, the celebrated leader of the London promenade concerts, is to return to his native country, and start a series of such concerts in the Crystal Palace. In graver matters, there is talk of an approaching battle between the rival forces in the Crimea; always a little talk of peace, and missioner. May that little State be duly sensible in the Crimea; always a little talk of peace, and the usual fortnightly talk of the last astempt in the Bois de Boulogne on the life of the Emperor.

mann is known by the dispenser of outward tokens of honor to be an honest, consistent repub-lican—who, indeed, never goes out of his way to

parade or to couceal his republic nism, let who will be in the path. It may be well to mention that Mr. F is not likely to pine under his lack of honor, and will continue to "transact business at his old stand" as hereto-

fore By the way, to complete the list of fortunate Americans, I should add the name, I believe, of Marshall Wood or Woods, a Rhode Island Com-

MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent. MEXICO, Monday, Nov. 19, 1855.

The President has at length made up his mine to reside in this city, and started from Flalpam, where he has been for some time, and came in on the 15th inst. A large concourse of citizens turned out to see him, and although his reception was not enthusiastic, it was at least cordial. His entranc into the city was announced by the usual ringing of bells and letting off of rockets, but not a solitary rice was heard amid the crowd, nor a wave of a handkerchief by any fair friendly hand from a balcony was seen. His carriage, however, was surrounded by a dense mass of the ragged populace, and many hung on its sides to offer a kind welcome, or grasp the hard hand of the old hero of the South. He was preceded by a small escort, including the Governor and other authorities o this Listrict, his Cabinet, and a number of people in coaches, and was followed by from four to five thousand chosen troops, from his own State of Guerrero. These troops caused not a little sensation among the people here, for many had never seen piaces before. Some bitter growle from the populace were repelled by sullen and sagry looks on the part of the President's soldiery. There troops have a weather beaten aspect, are roughly slad, and have a host of follow-ers, mounted and on foot, of men, women, and children. I nowced that the officers were in the dress of ordinary militismen or of civizens, and all of them were much worse clad than the measest soldiers. There are to be no more military pemp and display of gold lace. All that has passed away with the prince of humbug, crime, and bom-Santa Anna. It will doubtless appear strange to you, but the

troops of the South brought here by the President troops of the South brought here by the President are considered by the common people of this city in the light of foreign troops. They look upon them as coemies. A word in respect to these pisto troops may not be out of the way. Their aspect is sullen and fierce, with a tinge of melancholy, and were not their natural h nesty and fidelity well known, their appearance would be more revolting at first sight. The word pints means spotted or stained. There are various kinds of pinto. Those now here are various kinds of pints; Those now here are of the general copper color of the Mexican Indians, their faces, particularly the che-ks and nose, having the exact appearance of being smudged over with indigo or a mixtare of indigo and lamp-black in powder. Sometimes the spots are as if dotted on with a brush, as painters imitate granite. In some portions of the States of Guerrero and Michoscan tha people have the spots nearly white but inclined to a pink color. In others they have them of a deep scarlet and black as though these two colors had been thrown on separately with a dry brush. The spots are almost wholly confined to the cheeks, nose, and she legs below the knees, and, from the hest accounts I have, are the result of a disease best accounts I have, are the result of a disease which occurs in youth to a great many of the natives of those regions. On their recovery these spots remain for life, as do the scars from the small-pox, but their general health is not impaired. Though there are whole villages of pintos in the South, they by no means compose a majority of the inhabitants, nor of the troops brought here, but there are a great many among the latter there are a great many among the latter

Arriving in the city, the President, with his suite, repaired to the cathedral, where a To Deum was chanted, and then took up his quarters in the The troops who figured under Santa Anns have

all been sent away into various perts of the in-terior; and therefore all the military in this city now are such as can be relied upon by the Presi-dent. The army is said to be already reduced from dent. The army is said to be already reduced from forty thousand to eighteen thousand men. This speaks well for the activity of Comon ort.

The President, on coming to this city, issued the following address to the inhabitants:

"MENICANS: On entering the capical of the Republic, I believe it to be my duty to andress you, not to explain my conduct—for that is evicent to all the world—but to announce to you my hopes.

'A giorent revolution has been consummated. Tyranny has fallen, despotium has forever disappeared; the principles for which our fathers fought eleven years, and which the Dictator tore from us, have been recordured.

the principles for which our rathers rought caven years, and which the Dictator tore from us, have been recorquered.

"Fellow-citizens: I bring you liberty and peace. Blessings so precious are not dear at any price. It behooves you to preserve them; union is the only means by which peace can be preserved. Together we entered on the road of liberty and of procress, and united we should continue in it, without boing withheld because some advance more and some less.

"Fellow-countrymen: The Government does not recognize o her enemies than these woo are traitors to independence and the promoters of despotism.

"For my own part I have no kind of aspirations. To put the Nation on the right road, to leave it on its way in the glorious path traced out by the revolution, and then retire to restore my breken health and pass in tranquillity the few days of my wearied existence, is my only desire. You should believe, therefore, in the sincerity of my words

"I have raised the standard of the Popular Representative Republic. United around this standard, ald me in developing this programme and count upon the sincerity of your tellow-citizen and friend,

"J ALVAREZ."

On the evenings of the 15tb, 16 h, and 17th the

On the evenings of the 15th, 16 h, and 17th the city was illuminated in most of the principal streets in honor of the President's arrival, and on the evening of the 17th there was a beautiful display of fireworks.

The President recommends union—the press

The President recommends union—the press advocates union; but there is little appearance of it yet, even among the Liberals themselves, and more particularly on the frontier. As an example, I cail your attention to the conduct of the various authorities there. You will recollect that Vicaurri sent off from Matamoros, with a good deal of abuse, well merited no doubt, the troops that bad served Woll, under the command of Castro. When the Texans marched into Coahuila Vidaurri sent for Castro to come hack and all him. sent for Castro to come back and aid him. Castro sent for Castro to come oack and aid him. Castro refused point blank, under the pretense that by so doing he should violate the compact made between himself and Garza, the Governor of Tamaulipus, and second to Vidaurri, abusing him for the liberty he had taken in calling on him, and taking occasion to repay old scores by throwing up to Vidauri his villifying his (Castro's) troops, accusing Vidaurri at the same time of usurpation of power to the prejudice of the Government. Again, Garas is now, and has been for some time, besieging Tampico in the name both of Vidaurri and the General Gereroment, while that per has declared in favor of the latter, and rehas declared in favor of the latter, and foresea to surrender—one party calling on Garzs to take possession of the place, and the other on Traconis of Tampico to repal him. While this is going on, a new territerial division has taken place, without advice beforehand to or consent from the Government, scooning to which a part of the States of Vers Crus and Tamaulipas, including Tampico, has been erected into a new State under the name of lurinder and Converse and other authorites have been erected into a new State under the name of lsu-bide. A Governor and other authorities have been chosen, and they expect soon to be in the full exer-cise of supreme powers. Aside from all this, the Governors of the different States take it upon themselves to issue decrees which they have no right to do, name their successors, coin money in the name of their States, disfranchise their site. zens, naturalize foreigners and the like. They have no regard for the General Government, and do just what they like. In fact each State now considers itself an independent sovereignty, and the Governors, with but few exceptions, are

mere tyrante.

As to Vidaurri, he has recognized the General Government, on account of the invasion, as to calls it, of Coahuin, but on the condition that the Government shall not interfere in the inthat the Government shall not interfere in the interference in the interferenc

Tempico, and also at his general conduct toward the Government.

Vidaurri has abolished the alcabala duty in the States of Nuevo Leon, Coshuila and Tamaulipas, but in place of it has imposed a tax on the mer-chants and traders of from \$6 to \$1,000 per an-

chants and traders of from \$6 to \$1,000 per annum, according to their capital invested.

Señor Prieto, the Minister of Finance, sent in his resignation to the President two days ago, but I have not learned whether it has been accepted. A committee had been appointed by the Department of Finance to construct a new general tariff, and they invited the agriculturists and metchants to aid them in its formation with such suggestions as their experience might dictate. Therechants to aid them in its formation, with such suggestions as their experience might dictate. Thereupr n the latter met in the Exchange of the effect to take into consideration the invitation of the committee and resolve upon whatever they might consider of service in aid of their undertaking.

The President sees all persons having beiness with him, in the morning twice a wear in the presence of his Ministers, and also sees his friends, not on business, in the evening twice a week.

Gen. Blanco, who so lately kept the State of Sinalon in such confusion, has at length been obliged to resign, and pretends to be on his way to this being the confusion of the principals of the revolution which overthrew Arists's Government, and lately Minister to Prussia under Santa Annarrived here lately from Europe, and has been responded to Prussia.

appointed to Prussie.

The Government is now sadly in want of mose.

and strains every means to keep above water. All the employees are allowed only half their salaries when due, and they must wait for the balance until more propitious times.

I have heard that an agent will go on by the